Thaw Vanishes as Castro Blasts U.S.

12/20/78

Report to Congress Attacks CIA, Praises Soviets, Ignores Chinese

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Washington Post Foreign Service

HAVANA, Dec. 19—The United States has emerged again as Cuba's chief enemy, problem and target in what appears to be a definite end to any thaw in relations between the two countries.

Instead, the theme of the first national congress of the Cuban Communist Party this week is a love song between Cuba and the Soviet Union, aimed at listeners in the rest of Latin America.

Absent from Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro's 10-hour opening "report to the nation" Wednesday and Thursday was any reference to China, with which he has occasionally flirted. Also absent were any traces of the detente with the United States that seemed to be evident last spring.

Instead, Castro hammered again and again at the theme that exploitative North Americans bled Cuba mercilessly before the triumph of his revolution on Jan. 1, 1959, and had launched recurrent attempts to destroy it since. With the help of the Soviet Union, he said repeatedly, Cuba had achieved on every front progress unequalled anywhere in Latin America.

"Without the decided, firm and generous help of the Soviet people," he said, "our country would not have been able to survive the confrontation with imperialism."

"In the solidarity offered to Cuba . . . the immortal (Soviet) revolution of October projected itself with invincible force onto the destiny of this continent," Castro said.

Foreign diplomatic sources have estimated that Cuba now receives an estimated $1.5 million per day in aid from the Soviet Union.

Among the 82 foreign delegations observing the party congress is one from the Soviet Union, headed by Mikhail Suslov, considered the U.S.S.R.'s top political theologian. In contrast to Castro's address, Suslov's speech to the 3,000 delegates in the Karl Marx Auditorium did not once mention the United States by name. Instead, Suslov called repeatedly on other Latin American nations to look closely at Cuba's example.

Suslov said that the "international significance" of the Cuban revolution was that it showed that "the correlation of forces in the world" has changed in favor of socialism, and "the people even of a small, semicolonial country can achieve full national liberation, carry out radical social change, overcome economic backwardness and achieve impressive progress in all areas of life.

"All this has been possible," he continued, "only because Cuba opted for the socialist way," and pursued it "in spite of imperialist aggression, blockade, diversionary tactics and blackmail."

Following the official Soviet policy favoring detente, Suslov also avoided attacking the United States in referring to "the most crucial problem of our age: the problem of stopping a new world war."

Besides achieving an effective limit to the arms race, he said, "It is necessary to be extremely vigilant against machination of the enemies of peace and of international collaboration in both the East and the West." This appeared to be a reference to China as well as to the United States.

The anti-United States theme in Castro's speech reached a peak in his bitter denunciation of Central Intelligence Agency plots against the lives of several Cuban leaders, including his own. He said the plots involved "poisons capable of killing entire cities, pistols with silencers, and microscopic poisoned bullets that practically leave no wound on the skin, pens with small holes, usable without the victim knowing about it to innoculate toxic products of delayed effect, that kill and are untraceable after death."

"Never in the history of international relations," Castro said, "have such practices been systematized . . . against the lives of leaders of another country. Nevertheless, not one voice in the concert of the Organization of American States was raised to denounce such criminal practices, and this was the infamous institution that, for finding Marxism-Leninism incompatible with the system, expelled us from its rolls and, invoking subversion, subjected us to the brutal measures of an economic blockade and political isolation."

Referring only indirectly to Angola, where an estimated 4,000 Cuban troops are aiding an embattled Communist-oriented government, Castro said Cuba would "continue to offer all the solidarity that may be necessary" to consolidate the new governnent's position.

The congress went into closed committee sessions today to debate provisions of the new national constitution that will be put to a nationwide referendum Feb. 16. The congress continues through Tuesday, when a massive public demonstration is scheduled to express popular support for the document.